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Thomas Dey House
Lincoln Park Boulevard
Lincoln Park, Morris County, New Jersey

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of New Jersey

Historic American Buildings Survey
Seymour Williams, F.A.I.A., District Officer
133 Central Avenue, Rahway, New Jersey

Thomas Dey House
Lincoln Park Boulevard
Lincoln Park, Morris County, New Jersey

Owner: Charles Journal

Date of Erection: 1779

Architect:

Builder: Thomas Dey

Present Condition: Good

Number of Stories: One and one-half

Materials of Construction: Foundation - stone

Exterior walls - sandstone
with frame gable ends

Interior walls - plaster

Inside brick chimneys

Roof - pitch with peak
dormers of later date

Historical Data:

On December 2, 1696 Arent Schuyler and his associates purchased from the East Jersey proprietors and from William Biddle and George Hutchinson of Burlington fifteen hundred acres on the west side of the Pequannock River; the lower end of this was sold to Maurice Mourison. Dirck Dey bought land from him and settled in the southeast tip of Pequannock Township. Dirck Dey came from what is now East Paterson. He must have settled in this section about 1730 or shortly after. He was married in 1736 at Hackensack

and had two sons and five daughters by his marriage. The oldest son was Thomas born in 1747. He built this house in 1779 adjoining his father's house. This date was originally recorded in iron figures across the front of the house; this was taken off when the piazza was added. On Erskine's map this property is marked Thomas Dye. The property passed to Sarah Dey, a daughter of Thomas, who was born in 1769; she married Cornelius Post and left her property to her son Dirck Dey Post. The property remained in the hands of the Post family until 1917 when the widow of Abraham C. Post sold to Thomas Mc Glynn. There have been several owners since that time.

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A search of Morris County court records

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Walter E. Rutt
Supervising Historian

Approved:

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SEYMOUR WILLIAMS, F.A.I.A.
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A D D E N D U M

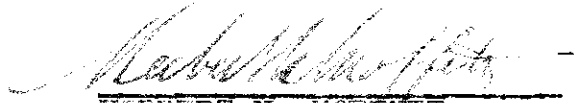
Erected in 1779 this one story garret and cellar house is a remarkable example of late survival of the design traditional with the original emigrants, from Flanders and the adjacent southern provinces of Holland who came to New Netherlands in the middle of the 17th century. (See Wertenbaker, The Founding of American Civilization, p. 47). Its origin is obvious in its rectangular plan, the long front and rear elevation being over three times the depth of the gable ends, viz: 68' 10" by 21' 7", each of the three rooms extending from front to rear, and the garret being under a gable roof. True to this tradition, the east one of the three rooms appear as an extension at a lower level but on the line of the gable. The prevailing fashion at this time favored a house two rooms deep on each side of a central hall and roofed under the unique Dutch gambrel roof, with a subordinate wing of but one room deep projecting from one or both ends. The only concession which this Dey House made to that fashion was the central stairhall and the resulting symmetrical thereon.

The interior woodwork, the two mantel-pieces are examples of the local Dutch adaptation from English Georgian work, the one in the middle room being particularly remarkable for originality in design and detail of the mantel shelf and of the pilastered over mantel. Other finishing woodwork, the stairway, front doorway and its porch, are obvious replacements of the originals sometime in the early 19th century, but the windows, possibly excepting their sash, are original. The garret has been altered by the installing of partitions for rooms, and the roof greatly changed by the present four gabled dormer front windows and the substitution of a box cornice for the original wide spreading eaves, but even with the large modern addition at the

rear to adapt the building to its present usage as a road house, the character of the house, as viewed from the front has not been entirely destroyed.

Bibliography:

From architectural notes made by
Lewis D. Cook


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